

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO. 12.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. H. GRAYSON, Barrister, Attorney,
Notary Public, Etc.,
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Office: Court House, Moose Jaw.
Residence: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.

W. H. NELSON, Barrister, Attorney,
Notary Public, Etc.,
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Office: Court House, Moose Jaw.
Residence: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.

JOHNSTONE & JONES,
Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, Etc.,
Office: Court House, Moose Jaw.
Residence: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.

R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M.
Office: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.
Residence: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.

R. P. KELLY,
Barrister, Attorney,
Notary Public, Etc.,
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Office: Court House, Moose Jaw.
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D. COWAN, D.D.S., D.D.S.,
Surgeon-Dentist,
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Office: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.
Residence: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.

ALEXANDER BALL, late of St. James,
England,
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Office: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.
Residence: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.

WALTER GILLEN, Insurance Agent,
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Office: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.
Residence: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.

NOTICE
The undersigned has for sale a large quantity of
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Office: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.
Residence: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.

JOHN BRASS, - Main St.,
MOOSE JAW.

R. J. HOOD,
Manufacturer and
dealer in
MOOSE JAW.

BOOTS & SHOES.
The undersigned has for sale a large quantity of
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Office: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.
Residence: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.

A. B. FYSH,
Appraiser & Valuator.
Office: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.
Residence: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.

I. O. F.
Court Moose Jaw.
No. 200, holds its
regular meeting in
Russell Hall, on the
last Tuesday in each
month, at 8 o'clock
p.m. Every member is requested to
attend.
Next regular meeting will be held on
Thursday, September 25th.
C. D. J. Christie, C.R. H. F. Dreyer, R.S.

WHOLESALE
Wine, Liquor and
Cigar Store.
Office: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.
Residence: 100 Main Street, Moose Jaw.

Only the finest brands of the
most world-renowned makers
in both imported and domestic
wines, liquors and beers kept
in stock.
WE KEEP NO INFERIOR GOODS.
Write or call for prices.
TERMS.—
SPOT CASH.
Octavius Field.

NEW Fall :-: Goods!

Our new fall goods are now rapidly coming in. We have just opened a magnificent range in Men's Boys' and Children's Ready-made Clothing, in good heavy Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds, made up in the different leading styles. See our Men's Fall Tweed Suits at \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00; Boys' Suits at \$4.00 and \$5.00; Children's Suits at \$2.50 up.

In Top Shirts and Underwear we lead. We are offering All-wool Underwear at \$2.25 a suit; extra heavy pure wool at \$1.50 a suit.

M. J. MacLEOD.

ARE YOU A SPORTSMAN?

A. A. Meller
CARRIES A
COMPLETE STOCK OF Sportsmen's Supplies.

LOADED SHELLS \$3.00 per 100.

All best brands of powder, including smokeless. Guns for hire and sale. Having secured the services of a competent workman, I am prepared to attend to all kinds of gun repairing; at shortest possible notice and at lowest rates.

... TERMS CASH ...

R. E. DORAN.
GIVES
SPLENDID
VALUE IN Boots and Shoes,
Ats Them For CASH.
Headquarters for Harness.

CHALMERS.
FALL & WINTER GOODS
ARE ARRIVING DAILY.

Our selections of
DRESS COSTUMES
are such as to sustain our reputation. We never placed on our shelves a more select variety.

In Dress Trimmings
we lead. An elegant range to select from. We invite every lady to examine our new goods. No trouble to show them. We are offering at greatly reduced prices.

Balance of Summer Stock,
Ladies' Blouses and Gents' Reg. Shirts. We will dispose of them
AT COST FOR CASH ONLY.

I. M. Chalmers.

FURNITURE.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

Oak side boards, bedroom suits, and secretaries now in stock, also lounges, parlor suits, easy chairs, dining chairs, springs, cots, mattresses and all kinds of staple and fancy goods. Undertakers' supplies constantly on hand.

JNO. BELLAMY.

REGINA LETTER.

A RACY EPITOME OF EVENTS BY "CAPITAL."

Legislative Candidates Looming Up—Our Correspondent Crystallises The Chronicle Editor's Hazy Idea—A Corner Stone Laid With Masonic Ceremonies.

REGINA, Sept. 19th, 1894.

"Oh, good gigantic smile of the brown old earth."

This summer morning, "Browning." In pleasing contrast to the cold, disagreeable weather we have experienced lately, to-day opened delightfully bright, cheery and bracing, so much so that under its exhilarating influence your correspondent has sufficient energy to cast off the lethargy which has induced his silence during the past two or three weeks in regard to the ON DITS and doings here.

The members of the Legislative Assembly have gone to their homes, some rather dubious of the result of the approaching appeal to their constituents, but the greater number confident of soon again making the atmosphere of the Assembly Chamber feel the timbre of their voices, and of arousing with the fire of their eloquence the occasional capitolian lounge who ventures within its influence.

Two or three have expressed their intention of not offering themselves for re-election. Amongst these is Mr. C. A. Magrath, of Lethbridge. Every person who has come in contact with him whether socially or in a business way, every one who has watched his career in the Assembly, cannot but admit that in losing Mr. Magrath that body will lose one of its most promising members. By those who have had good opportunities of judging, he is considered a man of shrewd common sense, level-headed and practical, and, while not yet an orator, a forcible speaker whose utterances invariably carry great weight.

The air is full of rumors respecting the probable candidates in this district. In North Regina it is understood that the present member, Mr. Jelly, will be opposed by Mr. Geo. Brown, barrister, and Mr. Thos. Barton, farmer; while in South Regina, besides the sitting member, Mr. Mowat, the names are mentioned of Mr. J. K. McInnis, of The Standard newspaper, J. W. Smith and R. H. Williams.

Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh and Premier Haultain left this morning for Maceled to open the fall fair which is to be held there this week. His Honour has almost completely recovered his usual robust health and activity.

Mr. Hamilton Lang's genial face was a welcome sight to his many old friends here to-day.

The Misses Allen, daughters of Capt. John Allen, N.W.M.P., returned by to-day's train to Prince Albert.

Your correspondent has during his long residence in Regina been told, in some cases by participants, of many doughty deeds in pugilistic encounters in the precincts of the hay corral at the barracks here, a mode of settling little differences between the members of the police force which has been long resorted to as at once honorable and effective. Passing this ground—historic in barracks room annals—the writer, by a strange coincidence of thought, was reminded of the wordly warfare being waged by The Chronicle and THE TIMES; and, though a "peace at any price" advocate, he wondered if the respective editors who have been slinging something at one another, or duly appointed deputies, could not find some such arena in which they could once and for all settle their little differences. So mote it be.

A bright sun with light refreshing breezes, together with anticipation of an interesting and as far as Regina is concerned, novel—ceremonious, attracted a large and fashionable assemblage this afternoon to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new English church with full Masonic honors. The principal part in the proceeding was

taken by Grand Master Tweed, of Medicine Hat, and Bishop Burns and the local clergymen assisted. Past Grand Master Goggin delivered a short address explanatory of the object and mission of free masonry, and concluded with an appeal to the pockets of his audience which resulted in materially swelling the church building fund. The free masons numbered about one hundred, and headed by the N.W.M.P. band made a most creditable turnout. Among them were Messrs. Low, Brass and Lang, of Moose Jaw.

Sheriff Campbell, of Macleod, and bride were guests at Government House last Monday.

On the grounds to the east of the town, selected as a site for the proposed territorial exhibition, two wells have been sunk, and in each case a good flow of water obtained. It is stated that the erection of the exhibit building proper, when it is to be modelled somewhat after the main Winnipeg exhibition structure, will be proceeded with at once.

Mr. Alex. Brechin, the newly appointed deputy sheriff of the Moose Jaw district, put in a day here recently with Sheriff Benson receiving instructions as to his duties.

The new court house is rapidly approaching completion. It is a capital piece of work and reflects great credit on the contractors Messrs. Willoughby and Mollard.

The block on Broad Street, being built for Messrs. Mowat Bros., Baxter and Snales by Messrs. Symonds & Evans, with its dressings of Moose Jaw red brick, presents a very handsome exterior.

In view of the unanimous recommendation of the members of the Assembly, which to a certain extent must be taken as the expression of the wish of a large portion of the people of the Territories, the authorities cannot very well pass over the claim of Mr. D. L. Scott, Q.C., to the judgeship rendered vacant by the death of Justice Macleod. That Mr. Scott possesses in an eminent degree all the qualifications necessary for the position cannot be gainsaid, and unquestionably his appointment would not, to say the least, in any wise detract from the elevated standard of legal acumen and probity which distinguish the Supreme Court Bench of the North-West Territories.

Premier Haultain, on the part of the Executive Committee, has personally visited the different localities in the Moose Jaw and Regina districts, and having fully ascertained the wants of the people, has arranged for an expenditure of money in works which will materially help those most affected by the crop failures. The Executive deserves great credit for the energy and earnestness with which the state of affairs has been met.

Mr. J. G. Colmer, secretary to Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada in England, accompanied by Mr. L. M. Fortier, chief clerk of the Dept. of Immigration at Ottawa, went west this morning. Mr. Colmer spent a few days in this vicinity and in the Prince Albert district, and has amassed a lot of desirable information acquired by personal observation, which will be placed at the service of inquirers at the High Commissioner's office in London.

The artistic and musical circles of the Capital have received very valuable additions in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Davey, who lately arrived from England. Mrs. Davey is a highly accomplished pianist, and Mr. Davey is an artist of considerable reputation in oil, water colors and crayons, being especially good in portrait. Both have large experiences in teaching and they purpose opening classes.

Messrs. McNeil & Armstrong, late of Moose Jaw, have cast their lot in with Regina, and have opened out dye works on South Street.

Mr. J. R. Neff, in charge of the public works branch of the Executive Committee, spent three or four days last week in Eastern Manitoba, in the discharge of duties connected with his office. He returned last Monday.

THE PAY CAR ABOLISHED
The Grand Trunk Railway Co. has abolished the pay car. Hereafter upon the entire extent of that road the employees will be paid by cheque, good, if there is a bank in the town, upon presentation to the teller; and where there is no bank the cheque will be payable by the Company's agent at that point. Under this plan it is proposed to pay the men with much less delay than was inevitable when the pay car made the rounds.

Mr. Jno. Bellamy purposes erecting a new cottage residence.

A Night's Sleep Lost.

A party of four citizens drove out to the lake the other afternoon, to be on hand when the geese enjoyed the early flight next morning. They arrived in good time and spent the evening in excavating man-holes for hiding in next morning; the geese are becoming wary of anything in human shape, and unless the goose killer can secure his graceful outline from their geese-ships' orbs of vision, he runs the risk of seeing them nowhere but in the very far distance. After completing their rifle pits our sportsmen retired to the abode of a settler in that vicinity, wherein they purposed to pass the night—also the water jug. But while busily engaged in passing (because they never caught a tramp) two of them became fearful that other marksmen might, before the morning's light appeared, take possession of the goose-traps. They resolved to run no risks. They decided to forego the comforts of feather beds, and betook themselves to the holes in the earth on the hills that hem in the lake called "Buffalo." Here our two enthusiastic sportsmen spent the long and weary hours of the chilly night—human gophers.

And it came to pass that their brethren on the hunt, who rested their limbs between the four conventional bed-posts, did rise up early in the morning, even before dawn, and did betake themselves likewise to the holes which they had prepared over-night, and the holes were found unoccupied. And the heavens grew light, and the geese came, and they fired many charges, and great was their spoil, for the geese fell in profusion around them.

But luck did not attend the two over-careful geese-men who had tarried all the night in the damp earth, for although the morning light came also to them, which they thought never would come, the geese did not come,—at least not in the manner which brings them to the table.

And the Scriptures were fulfilled which warneth against the taking of thought for the morrow; for while the lighthearted returned to their homes well laden with fowl, the careful ones came back and empty-handed, except for one exceedingly small waxy, which had succumbed through pity.

Post Office Hours.

The general delivery wicket at the Moose Jaw P.O. is open from 8:30 to 10 o'clock, except on Sundays and holidays.

Register wicket open from 9 to 10 o'clock; on Sundays from 8 to 12.

Money orders issued and paid from 10 to 16 o'clock.

For east and south, mails close at 16 o'clock; mails for west close at 9 o'clock.

Mails arrive from east and south at 10 o'clock; from west at 16:40.

From Boharm, Marlboro and Point Elma mails arrive every Saturday at 11; depart at 13.

For Willow Bunch and Wood Mountain mails depart on the first day of each month, arriving from there on 10th of month.

Daily mail service east, west and south. C. A. Cass, P.M.

Boharm Jettings.

Sept. 18.—For all the continued drought, had it not been for the heavy frost the grass might have remained green for some time, but it has taken its departure for this season.

Water in this district is getting somewhat scarce; quite a number of the ponds have already gone dry.

Mr. Lincoln Bastado has returned from Old Wives Lake ranch and brings back good reports.

We notice Mr. Johnston is wearing quite a smiling face these days. Three of his horses which went astray some time last winter have turned up.

Mrs. Geo. Williams of Old Wives Lake ranch is visiting her brother, Mr. M. Johnston of this place.

Mr. F. Fowler has purchased a pair of oxen from Geo. Green, and we believe has gone into ploughing with renewed vigor.

The friends of Mr. Chas. Shipley will be glad to learn that he is rapidly recovering from his present illness.

Mr. M. Johnston has sold a number of hogs to A. Davidson, who is shipping this week to B.C. HAMBLER.

TONS OF POWDER ABOARD

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN IN TRANSPORTING THE EXPLOSIVE.

All fires on the Lydian Monarch put out before the powder was loaded, and again before it was unloaded.

The Wilson line steamer Lydian Monarch, Capt. W. S. Morgan, arrived in New York from London on Sunday morning, having on board ten tons of smokeless powder. Ten tons of powder, smokeless or any other kind, is a ticklish thing for a steamship to carry, but the officers of the Lydian Monarch say they have been carrying powder for years and have never had an accident. Great precautions are taken. The steamer is not permitted to take the powder aboard until she has left London, and when New York is reached she must discharge the explosive portion of her cargo before docking. The smokeless powder that came over on the Lydian Monarch was packed in half-pound copper cans, one hundred of which were carried in a wooden case lined with zinc.

The Lydian Monarch took on an assorted cargo at London and steamed a point of Gravesend, where the lighter hatches of the cases of powder were in waiting. Before she was allowed to get near the smaller craft all her fires were put out. Even the galley stove was extinguished, and every match on board was stored safely away, far from the spot where the powder was to be placed. Then the lighter came alongside, and the work of getting the powder on board began. Just before the men on the steamer, who are indulged until the last moment, were required to lay aside their pipes, so that when the first case of powder was lifted over the rail there was not so much as a spark anywhere on the steamer. Despite the weight of the cases they were taken on board by the men. A hoisting machine would require an engine, and an engine a fire, all of which would have been in violation of the law.

When the Lydian Monarch left London she was laden to her capacity, except on the starboard side of the lower deck. In this part of the steamer a sort of wooden cage, not unlike a heavy chicken coop, had been built for the reception of the powder. It was made of heavy boards, nailed together with copper nails, and was just inside the main hatchway. The cases of powder were handled carefully from man to man until they reached this store room, where they were packed for the voyage by First Officer Williams and Second Officer Hugh Dill. As soon as the last case was packed away and the entrance to the magazine had been bolted with heavy strips of wood, the main and every other hatchway were battened down so that it would be impossible for any one to get near the powder. Not once during the trip were any of the hatches opened, and severe punishment would have been inflicted upon any man caught lighting a pipe or smoking near the spot where the powder had been stored. All of these precautions were kept up during the trip and on Sunday, when the Lydian Monarch dropped anchor at Gravesend, the same precautions were the same condition as when it was placed on board at Gravesend, England.

Early yesterday morning preparations were made to remove the powder from the steamer to lighters. The hatch was opened, every fire on board was put out, the lighters then came alongside, and as delicately as they could have handled cases of fine china the steamer's Lydian Monarch removed the hatches, opened up the magazine, and began passing out the powder. About fifteen men stood in line, two feet apart, and passed the cases along until they reached the lighters, where they were piled in piles upon the decks. After all the powder had been removed the Lydian Monarch got up steam again and proceeded to her dock in Brooklyn, where she discharged the rest of her cargo.

To a reporter Second Officer Dill said: "Of course, it is necessary to use every precaution when you have so much powder on board ship, and while to a landman it may seem that we are running great risk we are in reality in danger, for I can imagine no way in which the powder could be exploded unless the ship caught fire. The men as well as the officers appreciate the fact that the utmost care must be exercised. It would be absolutely impossible for a man to reach the powder, as there are hundreds of other cases packed all around it, and the hatches are battened down and watched night and day."

TEN MILLIONS' WORTH OF PLATE.

What It Takes to Satisfy Her Majesty's Idea of the Fitness of Things.

The recent distinguished foreign visitors to Windsor were greatly struck by the magnificence of the royal plate at the castle. Even the Czarowitz, accustomed to the most barbaric splendor of the court functions in his native land, was fain to admit that for solid worth he had never seen the equal of the English plate, says London Sketch.

The royal plate at Windsor is generally reckoned to be worth about £2,000,000, and it is no unusual thing at a state banquet at the castle to have plate to the value of half a million in the room. There are two state dinner services—one of gold and one of silver. The gold service was purchased by George IV and will dine 120 persons. The plates alone of this service cost over £12,000. On state occasions there are usually placed on the dining table some very beautiful flasks, captured from the Spanish Armada, which are of course of priceless value, while the great silverware, made by Rundell & Bridge for George IV and valued at £2,000,000, is always adorning one corner of the apartment. As sideboard ornaments, there are pretty trifles in the way of a peacock of precious stones, valued at £50,000, and a tiger's head from India, with a solid ingot of gold for its tongue and diamond teeth.

This wonderful collection of plate is crown property, which practically means that it belongs to the country, and the Queen has separate collections for use at Balmoral and at Osborne, which belong to herself.

The Ruling Passion.

Mr. Binks (suddenly awakened): "Who's there?"

Burglar (with pistol): "Don't yeh dare move, or I'll—"

Mrs. Binks: "For mercy's sake, don't shoot! You'll wake the baby!"

MISPLACED ABILITY.

Many People Who Will Not Admit That They Work for a Living.

We all know that there is suffering beyond expression in every populous country, and it is especially hard when there are willing hands with nothing to do. The condition is the more deplorable and the more discouraging in that it is largely unnecessary. It is the result of misplaced ability. It is the overstocking of the market. It is a condition not fully remediable by any amount of good will or benevolence on the part of business men, much less by scolding or denouncing on the part of men whose services are not in demand. In a given community there is so much work to be done. If hands enough for five-fold or even two-fold the work are shown, there must be disappointment. The experience of the world has not taught how to bring work and workers together. Hence the disproportion, and if anyone is to be held on account of it, certainly it is not the man or the community that does not need the work, though there may be a general indictment of present-day civilization. One not acquainted with our civilization might infer from various signs that it warrants a title to wages without the old prerequisite of earning; that work is gratuitous, wages compulsory. From this sign, he might infer that work is considered degrading, particularly when the work is made essential to bread. There are everywhere young men and women who are ashamed to say that their fathers were farmers, or mechanics, though really no occupations can be more honorable, and there are many who do not like to admit that they are compelled to work for a living.

Numerous views of civilization, added to those that have been retained from barbarism, have been weakening the race, so that life at every stage and in almost every pursuit has been losing force or integrity, preparing the way for all sorts of idle fancies and mischievous reasoning in business and in politics. Nobody can afford to throw stones at his neighbor. Everyone, whether rich or poor, employer or employed, has sins enough of his own. Always, it has been held by the honest and industrious that one who seeks help should himself do his best. What may be his best? It may be work on a farm; it may be work at low wages. But it was to live on a farm and get tired of it. It was not lively enough or it did not pay any money dollars every Saturday night, and as to working at low wages, "let them do who have not the independence to stand up for their rights!" It is strange that the feet of so many are slipping from under them when they thus set at naught common sense. This is not the ideal life. It is simply the real life exemplified in the race. Everybody condemns it in others. We all know that it is the thing that should be all right. Thinking on this, one gets at the root cause of every injustice. It is selfishness, and until one has himself got rid of it, what right has he to break his selfish neighbor's head?

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

The Awful Crime of a Man in Austria—Killed His Son Instead of a Guest.

A Vienna correspondent writes:—In Tarnopol, in Galicia, a peasant is about to be tried for the murder of his own son, under circumstances so uncommonly tragic that the trial, which under ordinary circumstances would have excited little or no comment, is now assuming the dimensions of a cause celebre. The prisoner, Adam Gavrido by name, who has a little farm in the village of Zboratz, ekes out his livelihood by keeping fowls and bees, and he lately disposed of this year's honey to a merchant named Solomon Bar for the sum of 50 florins (£4 2s), stipulating that the quantity should in no case be less than the minimum agreed upon. On the day of delivery drawing near, the peasant informed his customer that he could not bring together anything like the quantity stipulated, but he undertook to pay to Bar, as damages, whatever sum the Rabbi should declare was reasonable. The pair accordingly sought out the Rabbi, and laid the matter before him; whereupon he adjudged Gavrido to the merchant, which the peasant Gavrido paid immediately. The two then

ADJOURNED TO A TAVERN.

where they enjoyed themselves—as enjoyments go in that out-of-the-way district—till an advanced hour of the evening. As the rain was falling in torrents when they left the public-house, the peasant, whose house was hard by, proposed that the merchant should pass the night with him. The latter accepted the offer with thanks. As soon as they reached the tavern, Gavrido prepared a shake-down for his guest in the hayloft, and having seen him safely to bed, bade him good-night, closing the door very carefully behind him. This superstitious trouble gave himself to Gavrido, the door awakened the suspicions of the merchant, who softly let his rude count in great terror, groped about in the dark until he found a second door, which was fastened only on the inside with a bolt. He rapped out of the place as fast as he could run, until he almost reached the tavern where he had spent the evening. Meanwhile the grown-up son of the peasant returned home in a state of intoxication, and finding the door of the hayloft wide open, entered, flung himself upon the straw, and was soon fast asleep. A gadabout, meeting the merchant on his way to the public-house, stopped him, and asked him to give a pound of his own, which he gave him willingly, and narrating the events of the day. The gadabout, however, disbelieved the story.

ARRIVED THE NARRATOR.

and took him to Gavrido's house in order to verify his tale. They knocked at the door, and the merchant, who had no sign of life. Thereupon the gadabout broke in the door with the butt-end of his gun, and he found Gavrido washing his blood-stained hands in the middle of the room. The merchant was so shocked that he nearly fainted, and screamed in terror: "But I have cut your throat this moment; how did you come back to life?" The gadabout took him into custody, and then returned to examine the hayloft. There he found the body of Gavrido's son, the head almost severed from the trunk. Gavrido wrung his hands and wept bitterly when he learned what he had done. His trial is now about to take place in Tarnopol.

Mr. Herman Meike, an old resident of Waterloo, is dead.

POETRY.

Mary, After Calvary.

In the night, when they scourged Him and crowned Him
With thorns that were sharp as their spears
They struck my white arms from around Him
And fast fell my tears.

But weeping and following slowly—
They, mocking my love and my loss,
Knew not that my heart was leaping
To follow His steps to the cross.

They knew not my down-trembling tresses,
With myrrh and with spikenard made
Had covered with golden carresses
His beautiful feet!

So, weeping, I followed my Master
Till the cross on the hill was laid down,
And the night in the heavens gloomed faster
On Calvary's crown.

And there, as He rested Him weary,
My love knew its sweetest reward:
For His blood seemed to speak to me: "Mary!"
My name from my hand!

No crown of sharp thorns did I weave Him
To crown His forehead of white:
The last in the darkness to leave Him
—The first in the light.

For there at the gates of His prison,
Faith freed from its darkened control,
I knew that my Master had risen
And joy fled my soul!

My love! no more am I weeping,
But thine arms and thine arms are fair,
My love! no more am I weeping,
But thine arms and thine arms are fair.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The United States Consul at Odessa, Russia, reports to the State Department that of 733 cases treated at its bacteriological station for a year for hydrophobia by the Pasteur method but six died, all children.

The Italians have established a water-power electric plant at Tivoli, and will transmit 2,000 horse-power eighteen miles across the Campagna to Rome. The streets of Rome will then be lighted by electricity.

It has been computed that the death rate of the globe is 63 per minute, 97,790 per day, or 35,717,790 per year. The birth rate is 70 per minute, 100,800 per day, or 36,817,200 per year, reckoning the year to be 365 1/4 days in length.

A unique trolley car tender, a proposed by a Boston inventor. He has taken the trolley car and placed it in a position under the car that a person who happens to fall in front of the car will be swept from the track.

There were 926 persons inoculated in Calcutta for protection against cholera during the month ending June 21, 1894. Cholera occurred in three houses in which inoculations had been made upon one of the inmates, but all the cases were among the uninoculated, none of the inoculated being attacked.

A wound made by the tooth of the cobra species of serpent is a mere puncture and causes little swelling. The person bitten is paralyzed by paralysis of the nerve centres. The danger of the rattlesnake bite, on the other hand, is from mortification of the injured part, which may proceed so far that the flesh actually putrefies.

In regard to the mammoth remains of Canada and Alaska, Dr. G. M. Dawson notes that in the north-western part of the continent they are abundant in, if not confined to the limits of a great unglaciated area there, comprising nearly all Alaska and part of the adjacent Yukon district of Canada. No mastodon bones have been reported from this region.

A fish exerts its great propulsive power with its tail, not its fins. The paddle wheel was made on the fish theory of propulsions, and the screw propeller had its origin in noting the action of the tail. It is now shown that the fins of the tail actually propel the revolutions described by the propeller blades, and that the fish in its sinuous motion through the water depends on the torsional action of the tail to give it power.

A system of electric lighting is being put in at Juneau, one of the best known of Alaskan settlements—a place of 2,000 inhabitants. When completed this will be the first central electric light plant in the territory. Electricity, however, has been used for some time in the mines in the Alaska mines. Water-power is abundant everywhere, and the current is generated on the streams and carried to the mines by cables.

For every degree of temperature of the air there is a maximum limit of water vapour in the cubic inch which the air is capable of holding. So, too, for any given quantity of water vapour, there is a temperature at which the air will hold exactly so much. This is the so-called point of saturation. Reduce the temperature below that point and vapour begins to condense and assume the form of dew, fog, mist, vapour, or rain.

WEDDED AT TEN YEARS.

The Little King of Nepal and His Bride of Five Years.

Everywhere in the East, and especially in Hindustan and Nepal, marriages are made at a very early age. Parents contract for the wedding of their children while they are yet but little boys and girls, and neither the boy nor the girl has any voice in the matter. They are simply coupled with all the display that the parents on both sides can afford, and then the poor little things go back to their homes to be nursed and petted and trained until they are old enough to have one of their own. Thus this little King of Nepal, the eighth Rana Ghoroka who had come to the throne, was married when he was ten years old to a baby princess half his age, chosen for him from one of the royal families of northern India. Nor did it ever occur to the prime minister, or the priests, or the astrologers, or the match-makers, that either the bridegroom or the bride had anything whatever to do with the business.

But the wedding was a perfectly splendid. A picturesque concourse of Asiatic guests, with a sprinkling of European strangers, was gathered in the pavilions and rotundas of the palace; and there, amidst the distribution of pretty souvenirs and gifts among them. Every one received something—a nosegay of rare Eastern flowers emblematic of happiness and joy, a miniature palanquin of state, or a horse, or a cushion of state, or a dainty scarf or handkerchief sprinkled with rose-water, a curious fan, a fantastic toy ivory, a lacquer box. And then came the little king—alone of course, for an ornamental bride must not be exposed to the public gaze—borne on a silver litter curtained in orange and purple satin, embroidered with gold, and hung with massive bullion fringe. Seated on a great cushion of state, and surrounded by a guard of honor, he was borne along in a vision of flashing jewels, and a musical murmur of tiny bells, from his plumed helmet to his slippers.

But she had made his royal salute, or salutation, to the guests and departed, the tamasha began—that is the grand show and the glorious fun; the match-making, or the dancing-girls, the musicians and jugglers, the glass-eaters and sword-swallowers, the Nutt gipsies, who are wonderful gymnasts and acrobats, and the Bhootia wrestlers from the mountains.

Nichols.

His Colors.

He has been learning to ride the bike, and the falls he had taken had marked him up pretty thoroughly with bruises, but of course everybody could see them. A young woman enthusiast was talking to him about his riding.

"What are your colors?" she asked. "I'd like to give you a decoration for your warts."

"Thanks," he responded, "black and blue," and then explained matters.

A report from Peking says the prevailing feeling in Korea is in favor of China.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

He May Reach the Sea or He May Be Thrown on the Bank at Any Turn of the Current.

There is a word to be said to young men; not a harsh word but a word of friendly and kindly counsel. And here is the reason for it—namely, because a good start goes a long way toward a good ending. If the bullet leaves the rifle barrel with only a slight divergence from the right direction, it may never hit the target at all, for the further it goes the more wide of the mark it is; but if it leaves the barrel perfectly aimed for the centre of the target, it is safe to predict a good shot. If a young man is equipped with the right ideas the chances are in favor of his being of some value to the world; but if when he stands on the threshold of life he has no controlling moral principle, he is like a chip on the surface of a freshet—that is, he may, if he has rare good fortune, reach the sea, or he may be thrown on the bank at any turn of the current. It is impossible, therefore, to exaggerate the necessity of a fine equipment, because the fate of the soul long after this life has ended, may depend on it. While it is possible for a boy with a mind full of mistaken ideas to throw them aside once after the other as he proceeds on his journey, it is also true that he runs great risks and will probably end his career with an armful of regrets and a handful of real happiness.

Now, there is no subject on which there are more false notions than on the subject of money. It is a good thing to have money and a good thing to work for it, but you must be careful not to pay too large a price for it. As the servant of a noble man money is exceedingly valuable, for it furnishes opportunities to enlarge the scope of charity and benevolence. As the master of a niggardly man it develops the meaner qualities of human nature and makes its possessor a mere caricature. The world is all wrong in this matter and you will require a deal of independence to put yourself right. There is in the community an overestimate of wealth which is very demoralizing. The preacher makes a catalogue in which wisdom stands at the head and money follows as of secondary importance; but modern society reverses the order and puts money first, with wisdom far below it.

We do our hate to one who has wealth but no character, and hardly recognizes one who has an honest character but no money. The result is that we value too much money and have too little an opinion of character. If truth be told it is, after all, the men of character and not the men of money that stand in the foreground of all thoughtful observation like a towering monument against the sky. If we were compelled to do without the one or the other it would be the character that we would miss. That fact stands in the foreground of all thoughtful observation like a towering monument against the sky. If we were compelled to do without the one or the other it would be the character that we would miss.

Let us be clear on this point. The clergy are apt to talk about "filthy lucre." But do not be misled. Money is never filthy unless it is used for filthy deeds. It is filthy. It is your right to labor for it, and your right to get it if you can. You are justified in laying plans for its acquisition, because there is a glorious satisfaction in the thought that you will want for nothing in your old age and your dear ones will be amply provided for. But have a care that you do not come to think that your happiness depends on it, because after all as honest men we have more than happy rich men. For that matter, it is a grave error to suppose that money can itself make you happy without the possession of other qualities which will regard money and philanthropy are twins, both of the same good mother, two children of beauty and grace. The merchant's work is just as providential as that of the clergymen, and his mission, if he rightly understands it, will be no less important. If the concealing hands of the Holy Spirit are laid on the head of the preacher and he is thus devoted to a special task, so are the same hands laid on the head of the merchant, and he is thus devoted to a special task. We cannot get along without money, therefore, and the one thing we insist on, therefore, is that the money makers shall be honest in their dealings and keep their consciences in good trim.

More than that, the business man preaches the gospel of rectitude more effectively than the clergy can do it. A noble deed is better than a noble word. The world may insist on the deed, but when we get to heaven the merchant who has led a pure life will occupy as high a place as the priestly who told him how to do it. George Peabody's life outweighs the sermons of a good preacher. Such a man talks to the world, and his voice is not hushed when he dies. As the light of a distant star floods the earth long after the star itself has been extinguished, so the uprightest and integrity of the merchant exert untold influence long after a sorrowing people have laid him in his resting place. This, then, is the advice we offer:—Let your ambition run high and seek its realization by hard work, but remember that it is a man's money making, and the one thing we insist on, therefore, is that the money makers shall be honest in their dealings and keep their consciences in good trim.

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FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

THE ANGEL OF THE TRENCHES NEARING HER END.

The Noble Career of one Woman and the Noble Work she Did - Every Soldier in Every Land Blesses her Name and Reverses her Memory.

I have just seen one who was the most famous woman in England, the Queen excepted, and I have found that, in addition to having been the most famous, she is personally the least known woman in Great Britain. This woman is Florence Nightingale, the heroine of the Crimea, the "Angel of the Trenches," as the French termed her, the woman who revolutionized hospital methods not only in England, but throughout the world.

It is now a trifle more than seventy-four years ago that this woman was born in sunny Florence, from which city her name was taken, and England has just been celebrating the anniversary. A neat maid took my card, and a few moments later I was shown into the presence of the woman whom I had much trouble in locating. I found her reclining on a couch with books about her and a writing pad beside her. Her appearance came as a sort of shock to me. For some reason I had expected to see a slender, nervously-organized woman, quick and energetic. I saw instead a woman enormously stout—unwieldy, in fact. I found also that she cannot walk without assistance, even about her own room.

My interview with Mrs. Nightingale was brief. She was too ill to talk much. She expressed her thanks for the many kind letters that she is constantly receiving, and she mentioned especially the testimonial presented to her by the American Government in return for her advice with regard to improving their hospital service at the time of the Civil War. She has a similar testimonial from France, and has tributes from individuals from all over the world. Her rooms are fairly filled with pictures, books, medals and bits of bric-a-brac that have been presented to her from time to time.

HER CAREER.

I could not help after leaving this woman, who had just celebrated her 74 birthday, dwelling on her remarkable career. There he left one who fought in the Crimea, in the one war of the century in which England and France were allies. It was a war that destroyed the reputation of many generals and made the reputation of almost none. The grim cynic of the day was half right who said that the allies had not genuine cause. General Canrobert, the Frenchman, and the Russian had none save Generals January and February, during which months Englishmen and Frenchmen were frozen on posts and in the trenches. Kindly Mr. McCarthy tell us that the contractors, who supplied the English troops with food furnished tainted meat that caused disease and led London "Lords" to print a savage satirical attack on the London contractors under the caption, "One Man's Meat Another Man's Poison." It was at this juncture, when men were lying about Sebastopol and other points like sheep at the shambles, that Florence Nightingale came to the front and brought into the terrible game of war as much humanity as a good woman's heart and wit could find. It was Sir Sidney Herbert, on behalf of the Government, who applied to Florence Nightingale to take charge of a corps of nurses to care for the sick and wounded in Scutari and the Crimea.

She was no novice, though England did not know this. She was Sir Sidney Herbert's daughter, and some others did. It was speedily learned, however, that she was the daughter of William E. Nightingale, of Embury Park, Hampshire, and of Mrs. Harriet, formerly a wealthy landowner who admired his daughter's brains and strong individuality and let her go her own way. She spent some considerable time with the Protestant Sisters of Mercy at Kew, and on the Kew, and she was in English hospitals and schools and reformatories that mattered in body and mind and for that matter, soul as well. Just before the opening of the Crimean war she opened a school for the training of nurses in Harley street, in London, and here she introduced methods that are still in vogue in our own schools for trained nurses.

HER WORK.

As for her work in the Crimea, every history of that short, but desperate, struggle tells of the work of Florence Nightingale. Her work was indeed more useful than the charge of the Light Brigade, that Tennyson has sung through the "Master Singer" did not see fit to immortalize Florence Nightingale. The English people, though ignorant and, it may be, at times ungateful, are not a ways so. The womanly tenderness of Florence Nightingale, her more than manly courage, resolution, fertility of resource and practical knowledge of the work she had set her hand, made an impression in England that can scarce be understood even now.

At the close of the Crimean war Florence Nightingale was the most popular person in Great Britain, and what is more, England, which never does things by halves when once it is aroused, showed its appreciation of her work and worth. She was thanked by the Queen, and she was thanked by Lord and Commons. The English people, always practical, raised a testimonial fund of \$250,000 and presented it to Miss Nightingale. This testimonial was accepted, but Florence Nightingale's disposition of it was characteristic. She arranged that every shilling of the fund should go to the establishment of a school for training nurses in the Nightingale Home at St. Thomas' Hospital in London.

The result was the establishment of a school for the training of nurses that perhaps has no equal in the world and that is one of the most famous of the modern institutions of London.

Nothing could be more calm or peaceful than the evening of this good woman's life, which is falling quietly and softly. It has been a noble life and a useful one, filled with unselfish devotion to high ideals and to humanity. When Florence Nightingale dies the world will have more reason to mourn than it has had over the death of its mightiest warriors.

The value of settlers' effects brought in to Canada from the United States in 1893 was \$1,000,000. The value of like articles brought from Great Britain was only \$511,000.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Mr. George W. Childs, widow of the Philadelphia editor, has arranged for the building of a palatial mansion in Washington.

Doctors have declared that the heart of Zim�merman, the famous bicyclist rider, is fully two inches longer than the average size of hearts.

Prince Adolphus of Teck, the brother of the Duke of Devonshire, is to marry a daughter of the Duke of Westminster, who owns most of London.

The German Emperor, in spite of his lame and useless arm, is an excellent horseman. His attendants have to help him into the saddle, but once there he can master any horse.

Blondin began to toddle across a rope when he was 18 months old. He performed before the King of Italy. Since then he has appeared in all parts of the world, and has earned as much as \$500 a performance.

"Wood's Hotel," one of the few remaining buildings of London that are associated closely with Charles Dickens, is about to be demolished. In one suite of rooms in the building Dickens passed through some of the many vicissitudes of his life.

M. Pierre Loti, the French novelist, will not receive a daily salary, scarcely ever writes a line, invariably turns interviews away from his doors, and does his work in a room which is away up on the top of a tower, and can be reached only by a single ladder.

The King of Siam is said to be a well-educated ruler, having been tutored by an American lady who was governess to his brothers, and who, after her long experience at the court of Siam, wrote a delightful book about the country, which was then almost an unknown country.

Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, the noted traveler, is one of the British subjects now in Korea. She is alone, and according to her last letters was not enjoying herself, having found the Koreans the most disagreeable set of savages she ever encountered, while though her experience 1800 been.

A London illustrated newspaper, wanting to have a likeness of the Emperor of China, sent out a commission for a photo, but received a reply that there was no possibility of obtaining such a portrait, as anyone who was caught in the act of photographing His Majesty would be beheaded.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, the naturalist who married the daughter of Blaine of Monte Carlo, is building himself a palace on the Trocadero ridge near the Greivy villa, from which he will have one of the finest views in Paris. The architecture is the Frenchified Italian style of the First Empire.

Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, the youngest son of Charles Dickens, the novelist, has been living in Australia since 1868. He was his father's favorite, who always spoke of him as "little boy." He has taken to politics, and is a member of Parliament for Wilcannia New South Wales.

New York laws forbid anyone giving food or shelter to the English sparrow, but Dr. Houghton, in building himself a palace on the Trocadero ridge near the Greivy villa, from which he will have one of the finest views in Paris. The architecture is the Frenchified Italian style of the First Empire.

Mr. Maxims' quasi success with his flying machine has led to the fact that he is entitled to the honor of first constructor in a model that would raise itself. Thomas Moy, an Englishman, claims that he accomplished this feat as far back as 1879, and that Mr. Maxims' results are not so sensational as commonly supposed.

M. Durnof, the aeronaut who first opened communication between the besieged Parisians and the outside world in 1870, is now in the hospital. His balloon was ruined by the memorable trip, but for two or three years he never received a cent from the Government: he even claimed for the value of his balloon was left unnoticed. Last year he received a small allowance, which largely kept him from starving.

George Gould's sporting expenses this season will be heavy. His steam yacht, the Atlanta, costs when in commission about \$15,000 a month, all told. The Vigilant cost about \$10,000 a month. It costs, or will have cost at the end of the season, about \$30,000 to race the yacht, and there are the fitting out expenses of both boats, some \$38,000, as a New York paper reckons it, and the personal expenses, all amounting to not far from \$389,000 for three months of sport in England.

Sad Story of an Admiral's Son

A despatch from Indianapolis, says: The son of a proud English family is now an inmate in the Marion County Poorhouse west of this city. This is the story of Albert Bowden, son of a British commodore. In conversation with a reporter Bowden said that he came here a year ago trying to find employment, and, failing in that, he became sick and was taken to the City Hospital. After recovering he got employment for a short time as bookkeeper. All the work he could find to do, being much both feet as the result of exposure in Columbia, Ohio, was scrubbing out liquor stores. He says he is fifty-three years of age.

"I graduated at Gosport Naval School," he said. "At twenty-one I had a fortune and was manager of a bank in a small town in Western England, and at one time was elected Mayor. I was personally acquainted with Charles Dickens and belonged to a debating society of which he was a member. I have been introduced at Court and have met the Prince of Wales. By an unlucky speculation I lost the bulk of my fortune and I have been going down ever since. I went first to France, drifted to America and in New York I got down to pawning jewelry on the streets. What privation started, drink completed, and here I am."

Know His Audiences.

Shocked Patron—"Why do you allow boys to go through the audience selling candy at your symphony concerts?" Orchestra Leader—"They sell noddings but big sour balls."

ENGINE-DRIVERS IN ENGLAND.

They are a Hard-Working Body. It is not at all an Injurious Occupation.

Railway engine driving does not seem to be at all an injurious occupation, judging from the fact that men interviewed by a contributor to the Strand Magazine had all been engaged for many years at the work and seemed hale and hearty. One man was spoken of who had continued driving until he was seventy-five years of age, and only a few years before that felt somewhat aged. He had never been taken off an express and put to driving a pilot engine. Previous to 1873 the men were exposed to the weather, but in that year the "cab," which affords so excellent a shelter for them, was introduced. It was the invention of a gentleman named Webb. Even the risk inseparable from the engine-driver's occupation is commonly exaggerated. One of the men had never had the slightest accident. Ten hours a day he is on the "buffer plank," and the other had only comparatively trifling mishaps to speak of. A royal train seems to attain the highest pitch of security consistent with moving about from place to place. When the Queen is about to travel, a special engine is got in readiness and a thorough engine-hauler, and the time table is so arranged that nothing is allowed to move on the line for half an hour before the royal train is due. A pilot engine, moreover, precedes it a quarter of an hour in advance. There is a distinctive code for signalling this particular train, and officials, provided with hand signals and fog-signals, travel on the pilot engine.

Engine-drivers are a hard-working body, and their occupation requires so strong a nerve that many men, otherwise competent, shrink from the work. It is not a nominal working day, and the maximum wages, that is, the wages of an express driver, are eight shillings a day. For a full day's work on Sunday, however, a day and half's wages are paid. It is not to the position of an express driver takes time, sometimes fourteen years. The day's work of certain drivers is reckoned by mileage. 150 miles being about equivalent to a day. Some benefit greatly by the system. Thus the actual running time to Crewe and back is six hours and forty minutes, yet that counts as two days' work, and the double journey is performed by two men in turns on alternate days.

Passengers by the railways are fond of tipping guards and porters, although they seldom give a thought to the engine driver. The corporation of the Strand Magazine obtained from one of them a story illustrating this. It seems that a fellow-employee described as an old stager, saw a gentleman give half a crown to the guard with a request that he would do his best to make up for lost time, as he wanted to catch a particular train at a junction. When the junction was reached the train in question was just steaming out of the station, where the passenger, seeing the engine, turned to the driver and said, "I think, driver, you might have enabled me to get my train."

"Ah, sir," replied the driver, "you greased the wheels at the wrong end of the train."

Charlatans and Quacks.

Have long plied their vocation on the suffering people. The knife has been used to the quick; caustic applications have tormented the victim of corns until the convulsion, shapely foot—there is no cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what slender basis public opinion often rests. If you suffer from corns get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Solely where.

THE TREE OF HEAVEN.

The license commissioners of Hamilton, Ont., have decided to close down all the nickle-in-the-slot machines in that city.

The Tree of Heaven is the common name for the Alanthus, a very typical, looking tree. Brown Bros. Co., Toronto, Ont., tell us that this is a very satisfactory grower for that section. This house has an agent for the tree, and they pay salary and expenses and offer liberal inducements.

Little vicious minds abound with anger and revenge, and are incapable of feeling the pleasure of forgiving their enemies. Chesterfield.

Fall Wheats.

Prices per bushel, Genesee Giant, \$2.50; White Leader, \$1.50; Dawson's Golden Chaff, \$1.00; Jones' Winter Type, \$50; American Bronze, \$30; Early Red Clawson, \$20; Cotton (age 25), \$20; for Circles to the Steele, Briggs, Maroon Seed Co. (Ltd.), 182 King St. E., Toronto.

You probably expect more of a friend than you are willing to give.

A. P. 728.

WHENEVER YOU HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

"I was badly affected with Acne and Scrofula Sores, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the eyes. My eyes were discharging from both eyes. My face was covered with erythema. It was painful opening or closing my eyes. For nearly a year I was deaf. I went to the hospital and had an operation performed for the removal of a cataract from one eye. The other eye never brought me any more. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me."

HOOD'S PILLS

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver, Bile, jaundice, and all other diseases of the liver, stomach, and bowels.

WANTED—BRIGHT BOY

In every town and village in Canada to sell THE EXHIBIT, the new weekly illustrated newspaper. Send the others all out who ever offered. Boys already appointed are a debating society of which he was a member. I have been introduced at Court and have met the Prince of Wales. By an unlucky speculation I lost the bulk of my fortune and I have been going down ever since. I went first to France, drifted to America and in New York I got down to pawning jewelry on the streets. What privation started, drink completed, and here I am."

FARMERS, Use something good.

Peerless Machine

TAKE

NO

OTHER

IT'S MADE SPECIALLY FOR YOUR USE

12 Gold Medals

Hardware and General Stores all sell it.

ANSEL ROGERS & CO., Toronto, Ont.

It's Astonishing

how Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts upon nervous women. It's a marvelous remedy for nervous and general debility, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, spasms, convulsions, or "fits," and every like disorder.

It is an excellent regulator, having completely cured me of constipation and kidney trouble.

For women suffering from any chronic "female complaint" or weakness; for women who are run-down or overworked; or after the change from girlhood to womanhood; and, last, at the critical "change of life."

It is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures.

If it doesn't, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

What money can any one ask?

Is anything that isn't sold in this way likely to be "just as good?"

No Recompense Whatever.

Lawyer—"Of course, I'm willing to bring suit for any amount you say, but don't you think \$50,000 is rather a large amount for breach of promise?"

Old maid client—"No, sir."

Lawyer—"Do you think you have suffered to that extent?"

Client—"You wouldn't ask that if you had heard the women around this town laugh when they get to talking about 'em."

Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the grand results that invariably attend the employment of Polson's Nervine. Nervine is a positive specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold every where, 25 cents a bottle.

Serious forest fires are reported in the neighborhood of St. John, N.B., and great damage has already been done.

St. Leon's "keeping" properties are unequalled. It is just as good in bulk as in bottle and much less expensive.

It is reported in Winnipeg that Mr. W. R. Scarth will be appointed Collector of Customs at that port, and that Col. Scott will be superannuated.

Recipe.—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract..... one bottle
Fleming's Yeast..... two pounds
Sugar..... two pounds
Lakewater Water..... two gallons
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments. Then place in ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 19 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

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By W. J. HUNTER, Ph.D., D.D. A series of chapters on men on social purity and right living. It is written in plain language that all may understand. Liberal Agents Wanted. Circulars containing terms and prices on application. WILLIAM BRIDGES, Publisher, Toronto, Ont.

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IT HITS THE SPOT AND CURES.

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who are thin, hollow-chested, or growing too fast, are made Strong, Robust and Healthy by

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil.

It contains material for making healthy Flesh and Bones.

Cures Coughs, Colds and Weak Lungs. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists, 60c. & 25c.

Always Smoke THE SOMETHING GOOD CIGAR

It is Really Equal to any Imported. Take my Advice and Insist on getting this 10 Cent Smoke for 5 CENTS

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GRANBY RUBBERS

They give perfect satisfaction in fit, style and finish, and it has become a by word that

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We have letters from all parts of Canada saying

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR METALLIC ROOFING MANUFACTURERS TORONTO

Champion of Canada

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Your Profits

Will be increased if you are freed from foul weeds, if you

Feed Your Stock

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WATEROUS

Buhr Stone Chopper

Grinds everything, even to the finest scales. Stomach last a lifetime.

French Buhr stones, 8 inches thick. Chilled Clear Through.

Easy to run, simple, durable, fast—Write us.

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your Stomach, Liver and Bowels are performing their functions properly.

IF NOT!

Schiller's Sarsaparilla PILLS.

They will do the work.

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THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.
Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

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Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first-class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it?—
Would it were warlike!"—Byron.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

The Chronicle's ludicrous exhibition of two weeks ago almost threw it into an apoplectic fit. It blew itself flat, and its issue last week came out with a gasp.

Pugilism pays some people. Corbett has bought a \$23,000 residence in New York and is spending \$10,000 on the furnishings. There is no disputing that James J. fought his way to the front. Will the toughness of his muscle stand the strain of luxury?

While the Regina Leader is shouting itself hoarse, crying "Get to work instantly," the Executive Committee is quietly, so quietly that the Leader is evidently unaware of the proceedings—procuring the definite information which has to be obtained to assure a judicious application of funds for special work. The sub-committees in this district will all have reported to-morrow.

Rosa Bonheur is now seventy-two years of age, in perfect health, and intellectually as strong as ever. She attributes her "green youth to freedom from the needless cares of modern life, and a rational system of living." She entertains when she feels so inclined, when she is not in the mood for company the company must go. Nobody can make a convenience of her; life is too exacting and vitality too precious for that.

Walter Besant is credited with the authorship of these somewhat cynical views of life as it is lived: "Out of ten men nine are born to work for the tenth. Resolve to be the tenth. Without tramping, the cleverest cannot get rich. The consolation of those who fail is to deprecate those who succeed. The greatest things are done by the greatest fools; wise men never attempt anything. Observe moderation in all things—especially in virtues. The best way to make a man honest is to make him ashamed of being found out."

There is no doubt that much of the credit for the excellence of the cattle in the Battle River district is due to the action of the Agricultural Society, which some years ago struck great bulls from their prize list. Cattle men were beginning to strive with each other in friendly rivalry as to who should have the best, and this move of the society set them on the right way. Now that they have seen the advantage of breeding from thoroughbred sires you can scarcely get a man to admit that he owns a grade bull. But they still occupy a prominent place in the premium lists of most of the Territorial Societies—Battleford Herd all.

The party follower who was wont to boast that he would vote for the party once when right and twice when wrong is not now looked upon as such a beautiful exponent of staunch political virtue. As Mr. Devin would put it, "God pity such a follower!" The Montreal Star, in reference to the marvellous growth of Patronism and political Independence, prints the following pithy paragraph:

What a change this is from the stupid days of a cast-iron dualism of parties! At that time, if a man was not a Brit, he had to be a Tory; and the only practical difference a change made to him was that he fell into new associations. Then independence

in politics was too generally regarded as a sign of weakness; now it is known to be a sure sign of strength, no matter whether the views of any particular "independent" be right or wrong. The intellectual aristocracy of a people are now independent in politics. Who does not have more respect for the brain capacity of the average Mugwump in New York, say, than for the average Republican or Democrat? Party leaders are often men of power; but party followers—Men are getting wholesomely ashamed of tramping mulishly along in the party procession without knowing anything definite about the line of march.

"I have seen the hottest wind I ever experienced," said an irrigationist at the Denver Congress, "turned into a delightful breeze by a forty-acre patch of alfalfa." His theory is that hot wind is caused by a bare surface being exposed to the rays of the summer sun, and experience has shown that as the earth is cultivated the climate has changed. Ten or twelve years ago great fires swept over the prairies of Western Kansas. Millions of acres were burned over and the naked earth for miles in all directions radiated the heat until the earth appeared almost like the top of a sheet iron stove. For several years the farmers suffered greatly from hot winds, but as the grass began to take root again the temperature became more agreeable and the crops were able to mature. Wherever Western Kansas is occupied and cultivated the hot winds have disappeared. The hot wind is manufactured right where it is felt. Thus from all directions comes substantiation of the contention held here, that the hot winds and drought which prevailed in the district of Moose Jaw during the past season, were the direct outcome of prairie fires which swept and made, for the time being, a desert of what was before an immense tract of valuable grazing land.

FAIR PLAY, PLEASE.

The Moosomin Spectator says that THE TIMES' article of the 7th inst., regarding the spending of Territorial money, was so inconsistent that to answer its statements categorically would be a waste of time. This is a hard knock, and of course THE TIMES feels very sad about it. THE TIMES would hate, worse than mischief, to ask The Spectator to waste its precious time, and if we did not feel that earnest meditation on some of the points raised by our article would prove of ultimate benefit to that journal, we should certainly not broach the subject again. The article emphasized these points:

That a change in the system would not augment our safety as regards corruption.

That to spend all our moneys through and by a department would be less economical than the present system.

That in the provinces only a small proportion of the public improvements fund is expended by the departments.

That the proposed change would inaugurate party government.

That the present system entails expenditures in some districts where the requirements are, comparatively, not pressing, while in other districts much-needed works have to remain untouched.

Summing up the whole we concluded with these words: "Only by a change can our moneys be rightly applied as they are required; and we trust that in the near future a change will be effected, hoping that men are not lacking who possess the integrity and ability to honestly and competently handle the fund."

We have thus reduced the situation to the confines of a nut-shell to save the curtailed time of The Spectator. No abstruse intellectuality was required to originate the cry that the article was inconsistent; we will now beg The Spectator to prove the lack of consistency—at the same time it may reveal whether it really possesses a knowledge of the subject commensurate with the lavishness of its condemnation of the Assembly's present system. THE TIMES is inclined to think there has been much talk about the "public scandal" of this "log-rolling" system by people who do not really know what "log-rolling" means, and who have not the faintest conception of any plan that might be successfully substituted for the system.

THE TIMES attempted simply to show, while for a preponderant reason it is necessary that some change be effected, that for other as clearly-defined and certain reasons

it were well for these Territories not to jump immediately to the other extremity of the governmental tether by too hasty adoption or copying of a provincial expending system.

Departmental expenditure is necessarily dear expenditure. Even in the provinces the principle is recognized that departments cannot economically handle funds for road improving, small bridge-building, etc., and in the provinces the major portion of public works moneys is applied by municipal corporations. In the North-West not one-hundredth part of the area of the country possesses any municipal organization, although a perfectly workable Statute Labor District ordinance has been provided by the Assembly. If it is admitted that the Executive cannot with reasonable economy attend to the road improvements in these unorganized districts, who is going to do it?

A single minute of The Spectator's valuable time should enable it to reply to the query.

WHAT WAS THE REASON?

To point an editorial The Grenfell Sun makes use of the statement in Mr. Haultain's budget speech, that the probable reason for "the reduction of the Federal Vote from the \$400,000 asked for to \$220,000" was the present system of voting to each member an equal amount to be spent by him on roads and bridges.

It will be noted that Mr. Haultain did not say that was the reason.

As Mr. Haultain spent a month at Ottawa last winter pressing certain matters upon the attention of the government, and amongst others our urgent need of \$400,000, it is but natural to suppose that the government may have acquainted him with the reason why it could not be granted. A definite statement of that reason from our chief executive officer would be interesting to the people of these Territories.

Are we entitled to \$400,000? Decidedly yes.

Do we need \$400,000? Mr. Haultain must answer yes.

Then a very pertinent question is, Why haven't we got it? Who will answer that?

If our system is so faulty that it were wrong for the government to grant us \$400,000, then it was wrong for the government to grant us \$220,000—it is wrong for the government to grant us any money.

But has the Ottawa government really any special province to dictate to the people of the Territories the exact manner in which this money shall be spent? It undoubtedly has the power; but has it the right, in justice? No shadow of suspicion has ever fallen upon any Assemblyman's expenditure of the District's Vote. It would be a creditable thing for the Dominion government were its public works moneys expended as judiciously, as economically, and as honestly as have been North-West government moneys.

If the Dominion government's reason for withholding from the Territories a rightful grant is as simpered, THE TIMES would like to know it. We could then talk to the point with more directness.

Meanwhile, we would advise The Sun, if that is the best reason it can advance for a change, that it had better leave the system alone. Nor-Westerners do not take kindly to coercion.

PARTY GOVERNMENT.

THE TIMES' opinion that the assumption of provincial powers by the Legislative Assembly would inaugurate party government in the Territories, is not agreed with by The Grenfell Sun.

Well, if The Sun will not believe, of course it cannot be made to believe; and perhaps The Sun is right, on the principle that what is already inaugurated need not again be inaugurated. As a matter of fact party government was established when Mr. Cayley started the manuevering which ousted Mr. Haultain in 1892. The Assembly divided—not by any means on the lines as described by Dominion politics—but the House divided into two distinct parties. We have before shown how Mr. Cayley for party purposes endeavored to manipulate the funds. After Mr. Haultain was reinstated, the Assembly decided to revert to the plan of distributing the fund equally between the districts, and from then to the present time there has really been no matter at all for the

parties to fight about; accordingly the party lines have dwindled to invisibility. Just make an opening and they'll fight, and in deal earnest too.

NEVER ENDORSE.

Only those who have been bitten can fully appreciate the sound sense of the following words spoken by Chauncey M. Depew, of New York. This is one of the things in which every one can afford to lack experience. Take advice:—"Never endorse an accommodation note. If you wish to help a friend, make up your mind how much you can afford to lose, and lend him that. He will consider seriously the repayment of this money, while your name on his paper will not receive a second thought. If his venture is a failure and your money is gone, you will not be greatly disappointed, and your compensation will be an approving conscience and the satisfaction of having done the best you could for one whose appreciation of your effort you value. But your endorsement he regards as a mere formality. He believes in himself and has great contempt for your fears. At each renewal of the note he will want the amount increased or an additional note, on the plea of increasing business and opportunities. When you have become frightened at the sum for which he has made you responsible, and find that you must stop or be ruined, he will say that unless you aid him further he will be forced into bankruptcy and you will be the cause. When he fails, as he inevitably will, you find that the money raised on your notes has paid enemies and strangers who insisted on his dealing with them on business principles, and that you are his largest and perhaps his sole creditor. You are crippled financially for a time, and perhaps for life, by meeting the maturing obligations which you have endorsed, and your former friend, now your bitter foe, is loudly proclaiming in his own justification that you are the author of his ruin. The result of your excursion in the careless lending of your name will be that you have lost both friend and fortune, and have discovered, perhaps too late, that you are a fool. I have had in greater or less degree several such experiences."

THEY'LL SOON BE EXTINCT.
The fool killer is getting in his work in various ways and the fools are really passing away. There will shortly be none left. Take a walk through any of the cemeteries of the country and you will believe with us that the fools are slowly but surely passing away. You pass the last resting place of the man who blew into an empty gun, the modest tombstone of the hired girl who lighted the fire with gasoline, the grass carpeted mound which covers the mortal remains of the boy who took the milk by the tail. The tall monument of the man who didn't know it was loaded over-haulows the dugout of a man who jumped from a train to save a ten red walk. Side by side lies the colored creature who always wore her corsets laced up to the last hole, and the intellectual idiot who rode a bicycle nine miles in ten minutes. Here reposes the young doctor who took a dose of his own medicine, and the old fool who married a young wife. Yonder in the north-west corner the breezes sigh through the weeping willow that bends over the fellow who told his mother-in-law she lied. Over by the fence reposes the remains of the boy who went shooting on Sunday, and the woman who kept strychnine side by side with the baking powder in the cupboard. The publisher who imagined that he could make both ends meet by coaxing advertisers with free space has as yet escaped, but the fool killer gathers them in one by one and by and by we will have a pretty decent world to live in.

ALL ARE NOT BUILT ALIKE.

That the healthy and invigorating air of the North-West winter, and the free and agreeable ways of our districts, are not looked upon by every one in the same happy light, is evidenced by the following remarks made to a Montreal Star reporter by the Rev. H. J. Bartlett, late rector at Regina, just before that gentleman boarded the Parisian liner on route home to England for keeps. The rev. gentleman said among other things:
As to agricultural work, I think, from my personal observation that there is too much playing up there, at

that occupation. From my experience I find that the ordinary Indian is very lazy. They are first class—2200 lbs. and squaws and all. It is unsafe up there to refuse any hospitality to an Indian. A Chief called one morning and positively demanded food and other things in our house. Rather than there should be anything disagreeable, my wife herself went to the kitchen to appease him. The morning was terribly cold—so cold as this that she had her heels frostbitten, and in consequence cannot reside in this country any more. She is forbidden by the doctors to return here, and so I have to resign my rectory and return where I was before—Newcastle-on-Tyne."

SMALL DEBT PROCEDURE.

(The Standard, Regina.)
One of the best ordinances of the past session is that which establishes a new procedure for the collection of claims of debt and breach of contract under \$100. It is so simple that any layman of ordinary intelligence can institute process without the aid of an advocate. In entering the action he simply leaves with the Clerk, or mails to him, a statement of claim in the form of an account, or if it be a note or order a copy of the same, so that it may be used, if understood what the action is brought for. The Clerk then issues a summons to the defendant and attaches a copy of the statement. If the defendant intends to dispute the matter he must notify the Clerk of such intention within twenty days from the service of the summons, stating the grounds of his defence.

In cases of debt the defendant must file with his dispute note an affidavit that he has a good defence and that the dispute is not entered merely for the purpose of obtaining time. If the defence is in the nature of a set-off, the defendant must send a statement of same in triplicate, verified by similar affidavit, to the Clerk, who sends one copy to the plaintiff. If no dispute is filed within the time limited, the plaintiff may, by claiming for debt, have judgment entered for the debt, while if the action is for an unliquidated amount on a breach of contract the amount is to be ascertained, in such manner as the Judge may direct.

If the action is defended the plaintiff may enter it for trial. If he does not do so within three months the defendant may either take that step or apply to the Judge on twenty days notice to the plaintiff for the dismissal of the action.

The costs under this system have been considerably reduced; no advocate's fee is to be allowed unless the action is contested, and then only to the extent of ten per cent. of the claim, no fee being less than \$1.

Provision is also made for the blank forms necessary under this Ordinance, and no proceeding shall be deemed invalid for informality, provided there be a substantial compliance to the requirements of the law.

Several amendments were also made by this ordinance to the general procedure under the Civil Justice Ordinances.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Haultain. That it is against the interests of the legal fraternity goes without saying, and the greater credit is therefore due the introducer for having pushed it through in the face of considerable opposition. Messrs. Page, Insinger and Litchman were among its strongest supporters.

R. Bogue,
Hardware, & ∞

∞ **Tinware,**
Groceries,
Flour and Feed,
Dry Goods, Ready made
Clothing, Boots and
Shoes.

BARGAINS

In Crockery and Glassware, Laurence's Spectacles & Sewing Machines.

Special low Prices for Cash.

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IMPORTANT
TO PERSONS WITH
IMPAIRED SIGHT!

I have this day purchased a complete line of B. LAURANCE'S Spectacles and Eye Glasses, to suit every sight. I am in a position to assert that I can fit any person whose sight is impaired. These celebrated Spectacles will be sold at Eastern Prices.

W. W. BOLE.

H. McDOUGALL

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BUILDING MATERIAL.

Cedar Posts
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Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

RIVER STREET WEST.

Every Accommodation for the Travelling public.

First-Class Livery Rigs for Hire.

HAY FOR SALE.

WEIGHED IN CONVEYERS.

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The New Combination

Fruits,
Ice Cream

all kinds of
soft drinks.

HARRY HEALEY.

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Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER

Fresh meat, fish, and fowl.

stuffed and pickled.

Fish, game, fowl.

Main Street, Moose Jaw.

Furniture

Business

FOR SALE.

D. J. Robertson

REGINA.

Will sell at auction, or on terms, all furniture, carpets, and other household goods, at a low price, to suit the times. Call on me at my store, 31st St., for particulars.

"ONE PRICE STORE"

The buyer gets the best article every time. No special offer related, as the stock has to be cleared out before New Year. Write for Catalogue.

D. J. ROBERTSON,

South St., Regina.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

CONTINUED BY A TEMPERANCE WORKER.

It is announced that the Rev. Dr. Hamilton of New York City, known as the originator and advocate of the "research saloon" to encourage moderate drinking under good surroundings, has recently been converted to total abstinence through his study of the temperance problem.

The advocate of total abstinence can hardly have a more significant and effective confirmation of its wisdom as pertaining to longevity than is furnished by the unimpaired economic records of life insurance.

The Scientific American says: "It is a sobering observation that beer drinking in this country produces the very lowest kind of ineffectuality, closely allied to criminal insanity. The most dangerous class of ruffians in our large cities are beer drinkers."

It is neither just nor right for any man from a civic or business standpoint to berate and condemn the liquor seller. It may be quite true that from a moral or social point of view his business is disreputable, but, nevertheless, he is engaged in a legitimate occupation, for behind the liquor dealer is the law that licenses his business, giving it the authority, the protection and the endorsement of the state. Temperance people and all who are directly affected by the sale and use of liquor will do well to remember that whatever may be the accomplishment or consequence of the liquor business, that under it and around it is the law of the land.

But we go back a little further to find the reason or occasion of the law. Behind the license law is the legislature that makes the law. Law cannot create itself. There is the lawmaker. The law makers constitute the legislature. Let us take another step and we are on ground that can be successfully worked. Behind the legislature are the individual members of society, who elect the law makers. In few words, the democratic authorities, protect and enforce the liquor traffic. It has been said, and with some truth, that the present license law was forced upon the people. It cannot now be said that the people are forced to consume the existing law. The remedy for the evil is now in the hands of the people; that remedy is the ballot. With proper use the evil can be eradicated.

Growth of Methodism.

(Ottawa Journal.)

The Methodists may well be proud of the ground gained during the last quadrennium as shown in the report presented to the General Conference of that body now in session at London. The church now shows a total membership of over 250,000, an increase for the last four years of 27,000. The census for 1891 gives the Methodist denomination 817,559 persons, the largest number credited to any Protestant church in the Dominion. The difference between the figures is probably due, in part, to the children of Methodist families who have not yet been put upon the church rolls and to the large body of "adherents" that is found in all churches. Increases, too, are shown all along the line. More children have been baptised during this quadrennium than the last, and more adults too. The number of marriages has increased, and the increase is conspicuously larger than that in the number of burials. Church edifices have increased in a healthy manner, both in number and value, and college property shows a most encouraging advance of \$660,000.

The Church is now officered by nearly two thousand ministers of the Gospel who are assisted by a vast army of "non-commissioned" officers, such as 5,000 local preachers, 1,200 "exhorters" and about 8,000 class leaders. These workers out of the pulpit constitute one of the main arms of strength of this successful church, and their numbers show the growth for the quadrennium that is characteristic of the whole organization. Methodism has never yielded in this country the tremendous advantage that she gained by peace and tireless zeal during the peace days. Then her ministers fol-

lowed the settler through the virgin forest, and gained a place in the family home of these true "first families" of Canada that now constitutes the foundation of her power. Essentially evangelical and aggressive, the Methodists are bound to make way where way is to be made. Theirs is naturally a great missionary church, and it would seem as if their preference is to push into new and difficult fields. The Sunday school figures indicate that the coming generation is not being neglected. The number of schools show an increase of 274, and the roll of scholars has grown to 250,000, a gain for the quadrennium of over 25,000. The Methodists may surely "thank God and take courage."

Regina Presbytery.

At Whitewood and within the manse there on Wednesday, Sept. 12th, the Presbytery of Regina met and was constituted by devotional exercises conducted by the moderator, Soderstrom, Messrs. Moore (moderator) and Matheson, Carmichael, Campbell, McMillan, Holmstrom, Walsh, McKay, McLeod, Reddon, McKee, H. McKay and Mulhead, ministers; Jas. Murray and Mr. Bonpas, elders, and Messrs. McAlister and McLeod, catechists, and Messrs. Anderson, A. Remie, Morrison, S. Thompson, Cameron, McLean, Waddell and W. Remie, students, bidding within the limits of the Presbytery. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Rev. Matheson on behalf of Rev. Robson thanked the Presbytery for their kind words. The report of the H. M. Committee was received and adopted with a few amendments. On motion of Rev. Campbell it was agreed to take Mr. Ledingham on trial for license. The committee having reported that the examination was very satisfactory it was agreed that the ordination take place at Moose Jaw on Wednesday, Sept. 19th at 8 o'clock. Mr. Carmichael to preside and address the minister, Mr. McKee to the people, and Mr. McLeod to preach. A communication from Qu'Appelle was received. A committee consisting of Messrs. Dr. Robertson, Carmichael and Matheson was appointed to visit Qu'Appelle and carry out the recommendation of the Synod. A communication was received from Indian Head also a financial statement agreed to refer these to the H. M. committee. The committee agreed that the committee appointed by Presbytery visit Qu'Appelle and Indian Head on the 19th inst., and that the two fields be united, that the Sabbath services be arranged and that a grant of \$6 be asked for the united field. Mr. Campbell was appointed moderator of Synodals. Moved by Mr. Walsh, seconded by Mr. Matheson and agreed that members of standing committees shall not enter upon their duties until the meeting of Presbytery following that at which the appointment took place.

The Presbytery enjoyed a recess for 15 minutes after which a very enjoyable time was spent in a missionary conference. The clerk was instructed to write to Messrs. Ferguson and McRae telling them the finding of the Presbytery in the Catholic affair. It was agreed that Mr. McAlister be appointed to Qu'Appelle and Indian Head for next six months, also agreed to certify John R. McAlister to Manitoba college. A very interesting report was given by Mr. Carmichael, delegate to the last General Assembly. The following minute was then adopted: "The Presbytery of Regina at this its last meeting before the severance of the pastoral tie between the Rev. J.K. Welsh and St. Andrew's church, Indian Head, desires to put on record its appreciation of his ability as a clear exponent of the Word and as a faithful and acceptable preacher of the Gospel. His services are worthy of commendation. His clear insight and mature judgment rendered his services of great value. The Presbytery deeply regrets that it shall so soon lose the services of a Brother beloved and hopes that a short rest will restore his impaired health, thus enabling him shortly to resume work in some suitable field."

The docket being completed the benediction was pronounced and the Presbytery adjourned to meet at Whitewood, on the second Wednesday of March, 1895.

J. W. MURHEAD, Clerk.

Robson human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

LIVERY, FEED

AND
SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accommodation for the travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises High Street.
William Walsh's Old Stand.

WILSON AND McDONALD.

Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT
PROPRIETOR

HEALEY'S

Having purchased the Stock of R. C. McDonald and enlarged my premises, I have now the largest Stock of

FRUITS
AND
CONFECTIONERY
ever opened in Moose Jaw.

Prices every down. Terms Cash.
THOS. HEALEY'S
Confectionery Store.

Main Street, Moose Jaw

SHAVING
PARLOUR.

SHAVING
HAIR CUTTING,
SHAMPOOING.
H. W. CARTER.

James Brass

BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Manitoba Street, Moose Jaw

PRAIRIE FIRES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Council of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade, on account of prairie fires occurring so frequently and attended with disastrous results, hereby request all parties who are ignorant of the origin of a prairie fire to make a declaration before a Justice of the Peace sitting forth the facts of the case, and that the J. P. make a return of such declaration to this Council.

By order
SEYMOUR GREEN, Sec'y.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest
-ROUTE-
-To the-

OLD - COUNTRY !

SAILING DATES.

FROM MONTREAL
Sardinian-Allen Line Sept. 22
Nunidian-Allen Line Sept. 24
Toronto-Dominion Line Sept. 22
Vancouver-Dominion Line Sept. 29
Lake Huron-Beaver Line Sept. 19
Lake Ontario-Beaver Line Sept. 21
FROM NEW YORK
New York-American Line Sept. 19
Paris-American Line Sept. 26
Trenton-White Star Line Sept. 19
Britannic-White Star Line Sept. 26
Rhydland-Red Star Line Sept. 19
Naasland-Red Star Line Sept. 26
State of California Sept. 28
State of Nebraska Oct. 12

FROM PHILADELPHIA
Kensington-American Line Sept. 22
Ohio-American Line Sept. 20
Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$30; Steerage \$10 and upwards.
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.
Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, to
J. K. STEVENSON, Agent,
Moose Jaw.

Or to
ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

To Toronto, Montreal, New York and all points east.

To Vancouver, Victoria, Tacoma, San Francisco and Pacific Coast Points.

AUSTRALIA

FROM VANCOUVER
Empress of Japan Oct. 12
Empress of India Nov. 15

CHINA AND JAPAN

FROM VANCOUVER
S. S. Warrimoo Nov. 16
S. S. Arawa Oct. 16

LAKE STEAMERS.

From Fort William.

Albion Sunday
Albion Thursday
Connecting Trains from Moose Jaw Fridays and Tuesdays at 17:00 o'clock.

For full information apply to
J. K. STEVENSON,
Agent Moose Jaw, or to
ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

The Popular Route

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS.

AND

CHICAGO

And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenai Gold Mines.

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.

and all points in Eastern Canada, via St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond and there is no customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES

And berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

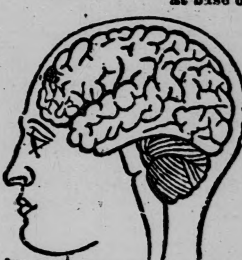
For tickets and further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, general passenger and ticket agent, St. Paul; H. S. Swatford, general agent, Winnipeg; or J. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC

STOMACH AND LIVER CURE

The Wonderful HEALTH BUILDER & NERVE FOOD

Chronic Diseases are caused by Deranged Nerve Centres at base of the Brain.



LATE discoveries have absolutely proven that the Stomach, Liver, Lungs, and indeed all internal organs, are controlled by the nerve centres at the base of the brain. The manufacturer of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC has studied this subject closely for more than twenty-five years, and has lately demonstrated that two-thirds of our Chronic Diseases are due to the imperfect action of nerve centres, either within or at the base of the brain and not from a derangement of the organs themselves; hence that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong.

As all know, a serious injury to the spinal cord, will at once cause Paralysis of the body below the injured part, it therefore will be equally well understood, how the derangements of the nerve centres, will cause the derangement of the different organs of the body which they supply with Nerve Fluid or Nerve Force.

The wonderful success of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC is due alone to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle. The use of a single bottle of this remedy will convince the most incredulous. It is, indeed, a veritable Nerve Food and Will Relieve in One Day the varied forms of Nervous Disease and Stomach Troubles.

Nervous Diseases.

This class of diseases, is rapidly increasing each year, on account of the great wear our mode of living and labor imposes upon the nervous system. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir, are dependent upon nervous exhaustion, impaired digestion, and a deteriorated and impoverished condition of the blood. The SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC is a great nerve food and nerve builder and this accounts for its marvelous power to cure the varied forms of nervous disease, such as Neuritis, Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, St. Vitus's Dance, Nervous Choking, Nervous Paroxysms, Twitching of the Muscles, Hot Flashes, Mental Despondency, Forgetfulness, Sleeplessness, Restlessness, Nervousness of Females, Palpitation of the Heart, Sexual Weakness, etc., etc.

In Bed Six Years

HARTFORD CITY, Blackfoot Co., Indiana, June 8, '95.
GENTLEMEN: I received a letter from you May 27, stating that you had heard of my wonderful recovery from a spell of sickness of six years duration, through the use of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC, and asking for my testimony. I will gladly state how I was afflicted and how I was delivered from my pain and suffering. I was near thirty-five years old, when I took down with nervous prostration. Our family physician treated me, but without benefiting me in the least. My nervous system seemed to be entirely shattered, and I constantly had very severe shaking spells. In addition to this I would be from exhaustion to twenty days at a time that I could not retain anything on my stomach. Many consultations were held by physicians over my case, but they all agreed that I would never leave my bed. During the years I lay sick, my folks had an eminent physician from Dayton, Ohio, to come and examine me. They all said I could not live. I got to having spells like spasms, and would be cold and stiff for a time after each. At last I lost the use of my body—could not rise from my bed or walk a step, and had to be lifted like a child; all the time suffering intense pain, and taking almost every known medicine. Part of the time I could read a little, and one day saw an advertisement of your medicine and concluded to try one bottle. By the time I had taken one and one-half bottles I could rise up and take a step or two by being helped, and after I had taken five bottles in all I felt real well. The shaking went away gradually, and I could eat and sleep good, and my friends could scarcely believe it was I. I am sure this medicine is the best in the world. It was a god send to me, and I believe it saved my life. I give my name and address, so that anyone doubts my statement they can write me, or our village doctor, for any citizen, as all are acquainted with my case. I am now forty-one years of age, and expect to live as long as the Lord has use for me and do all the good I can in helping the suffering.

MISS ELLEN STOLTZ.

Will a remedy which can effect such a marvelous cure as the above, cure you?

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL SPEAKS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27, 1895.

To the Proprietor of South American Nerve Tonic.
DEAR SIR:—I have much pleasure in recommending the great SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC to all who are afflicted as I have been, with nervous prostration and indigestion. I took very great relief from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by my minister. I also induced my wife to use it, who, I must say, was completely run down and was suffering very much from general debility. She found great relief from SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC, and she cheerfully recommends it to her fellow sufferers.

(My Signature) Rev. W. S. Barker

Sick Headache.

Is dependent on deranged nerve centres and indigestion. Hence its cure must come through building up the Nervous System and curing the Stomach. SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC will absolutely cure this dreaded malady and prevent its return.

A SURE CURE FOR ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 27, 1895.

My daughter, twelve years old, had been afflicted for several months with St. Vitus's Dance. She was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk, could not sit, could not swallow anything but milk; I had to handle her like an infant. Doctors and neighbors gave her up. I commenced giving her the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC, and the effects were very surprising. In three days she was rid of the nervousness, and rapidly improved. Four bottles cured her completely. I thank the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC for its cure, and would recommend it to everyone.

MRS. W. T. BARNES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this May 19, 1895.

CHAS. M. TRACY, Notary Public.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR

INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of Appetite, Weight and Tenderness in the Stomach, Sour Stomach Pain in the Stomach, Wind upon the Stomach, Nausea and Sick Stomach, Sick-Headache, Hiccough, Water-Breath, Heartburn, Verigo and Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Frightful Dreams, etc.

The Stomach suffers more than any of the other organs from disease, because into it are taken so many indigestible and irritating substances as articles of food. In its great effort to digest these, it soon becomes weakened and diseased. Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful that so many complain of indigestion and weak stomachs. When the Stomach fails to digest and assimilate the food, the whole body falls into a state of weakness and decay. For Nature has decreed that the body must constantly receive nutriment through the Stomach, to repair the waste of tissue constantly going on in the system.

The South American Nerve

is probably the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of all Chronic Stomach troubles, because it acts through the nerve centres. It gives needed relief in one day, and very soon effects a permanent cure. The first bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain.

WILLIAM MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, REUBEN E. TRUX, SAYS.

I have been for about ten years very much troubled with indigestion, and my people have tried the greatest many different kinds of potent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC, I obtained a bottle, and I must say I have found very great relief, and now since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from indigestion, and would strongly recommend it to my fellow sufferers from the disease, to give SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC an immediate trial.

It will cure you. July 16th, 1895.

(My Signature) Reuben E. Trux

Wellington, Ontario.

Price, One Dollar

For Sale by W. W. BOLE,

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

Yours For TOILET SOAPS, W. W. BOLE.

Business Notice.

With this issue, THE TIMES under my management completes its first quarter of a year. Since assuming control, I have not asked a cent of money from an advertiser or subscriber; nevertheless every one proffered was thankfully received, and considering the depression universally prevailing the number of dollars paid in has been a source of surprise and encouragement.

Bills will now be rendered for the quarter's advertising. In regard to subscriptions, I do not ask payment from any who would at the present time feel it a hardship to pay, being confident that ere another twelve months go by the danger of that hardship will have been entirely removed.

To all who can readily pay, and have not paid, I may say it would afford me pleasure to write them receipts for the year's subscription.

WALTER SCOTT.
September 21st, 1894.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Jas. H. Ross and children arrived home on Sunday from British Columbia.

C. A. Magrath, M.L.A., of Lethbridge, was a passenger on Sunday's train going south.

The Japs are doing well in their war against China. The other day they captured a Chinese force numbering 17,000 at Ping-Yang.

Mr. T. B. Baker left on Sunday for Winnipeg to attend the meeting on Tuesday of the board appointed to select the western grain standards. He was accompanied to the city by Mrs. Baker.

A letter from one of the Moose Jaw boys who is working with Fred Turner's tinsmith at Indian Head, says: "We are having a big time here; an examine our hands each night and count the blisters."

Business on the Prince Albert Branch is increasing to such an extent as to necessitate an extra back-sun on trains. Norman McLeod, formerly running from Moose Jaw, is now on this line.

J. C. Pops of Regina who attended the bicycle meetings at Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, returned home on Sunday. Both meetings were entirely successful. At Lethbridge McCulloch out the quarter-mile down, to thirty seconds. Wrigley won the mile race from McCulloch.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says the custom of having women pallbearers at funerals will soon be established there; many are heard to commend it as a beautiful departure from the old custom, particularly in the case of the death of young women. The custom is not altogether unknown in the North-West, as was instanced two weeks ago in the death at Medicine Hat of the daughter of Mr. Timmons, of Toronto. In this case it was stated that six young girls, arrayed in white, acted as pallbearers, and conveyed the casket containing the remains from the church to the train.

Mayor Cass has inserted handsome plate glass windows in his store-front.

Mr. Newberry left Wednesday with a car of heavy beef cattle for Winnipeg.

Chief Clerk Stier, of the General Passenger Agent's office, Winnipeg, was in town yesterday.

Mr. Chas. Nicolle returned from Winnipeg Sunday morning, whither he had been with two cars of fat cattle.

Tuesday night's train from the west was eighteen hours late. No cause is assigned for the rash circumstance.

Sinclair won the baseball tournament at Indian Head on Saturday last in competition against Indian Head and Wolsley teams.

Brandon Mail.—The Regina Leader says that at a banquet the other night Mr. Davin made what was considered the speech of the evening. Mr. Davin and the Leader will both die of extreme modesty yet.

A post card to THE TIMES, from Mr. J. A. Blake of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, was mailed at Fort Wainwright on Sept. 3rd; it reached Moose Jaw on the 12th. Mr. Blake expected shortly to be at Victoria.

Of 2,800 convicts in the state of Texas, there is not a printer or news power man, while there are ministers, doctors, bankers, barbers, photographers, harknappers, cooks and members of nearly all other professions and callings.

P. R. Neale, the customs collector at Fort Macleod, who absconded two weeks ago leaving a shortage of over \$5,000.00 has been arrested in London, Eng., and will be brought back to stand trial for embezzling. He did not long enjoy his ill-gotten gains.

Dr. Carman, general superintendent; Dr. Potts, educational secretary; Rev. H. M. Aikin, missionary treasurer; Dr. Sutherland, missionary secretary; Dr. Withrow, editor of the Magazine; and Rev. A. C. Courtice, editor of the Guardian, were elected on Tuesday at the Methodist general conference at London.

Conductor Hubbell is at his post of duty again, after his perilous voyage in search of the North Pole. The public will probably be treated to some notes of the trip from Mr. Hubbell's celebrated pen.—Advocate.

For mercy's sake, Harry, don't write your notes in the hidden tongue!

H. S. Cayley, M.L.A., spent Friday in town and on Saturday went on to Golden, B.C., where he is now located. At the prorogation of the Assembly two weeks ago, Mr. Cayley bade the House a final farewell, after having represented Calgary there for nearly a decade, and being for a time Premier of the Territories.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will administer confirmation in the Church of St. John the Baptist, on Saturday evening at half past seven o'clock. Matins on Sunday at 9:30. The Bishop will also hold an ordination with celebration of Holy Communion at 11 o'clock, and it is hoped he will preach at Evensong. There are two candidates for deacon's orders.

A medical man whose home is not outside of Moose Jaw possesses a dog which he has until recently viewed with remarkable and praiseworthy pride. The other day he (the aforesaid medical man) picked up a poor little grey bird, the like of which were scarce, and a friend just then happened along, he seized the opportunity to exhibit the accomplishments of this "bird dog." They went out to the kennel and the bird was placed aside until the dog was liberated. The dog barked once, made a bound, and presto, change! the bird was gone, feathers and all. Did you ever see a mad medical man?

A Fort Qu'Appelle dispatch states that Tom Tanack, an Indian of Pasqua's reserve, said fatidically another Indian of this reserve named Josiah Mainwain, while both were at File Hills reserve on Saturday night last. Dr. Hall was summoned, but the Indian died before he arrived. The police were notified and they are on the look out for the murderer who is still at large. It is expected that it is only a matter of time before he is caught, as he is well known to the police, having at different times lived in their employ as a scout. Tanack's photograph is in their possession; he was very fond of it having it taken. It is thought he has made for the United States boundary.

A New Yorker was on board Sunday morning's train bound for San Francisco. Said he: "A friend of mine came over this road two years ago, and he talked continuously ever afterwards about the variety and magnificence of your Canadian scenery. That was what induced me to come this way. Really the trip has so far been a source of repeated surprises, delight and astonishment to me, and I have no doubt that what I will tell when I return home will induce many more to take the trip. On the Pennsylvania road between Philadelphia and Cincinnati we have what we consider a very wonderful horse-shoe curve. But on this line down there by Superior, you have no end of horse-shoe curves, any one of which throws ours entirely into the shade."



EVERY LADY WHO WANTS UNDERWEAR

and understands what pure wool is and appreciates exquisite finish buys the

"HEALTH BRAND,"

both for herself or children. These goods are made in Vests, Drawers, Tights and Combinations, and are kept by every first-class dry goods store.

THE MONTREAL SILK MILLS COMPANY, Ltd., MONTREAL.

Mr. R. Parsons left on Tuesday night for Roche Perce.

Alex. Begg is publishing a concise history of the North-West.

Sergeant Haynes and Const. Clarke were in from Pottol on Sunday.

Fire Inspector McCready, of the C. P. R., spent two days in town this week.

C. A. W. Stunt, Moose Jaw, has been appointed a Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

The Church of England Sunday children enjoyed their annual picnic on Wednesday afternoon.

Fletcher's threshing separator (belonging to Moose Jaw) was burned at Indian Head last week.

Mr. John Buchanan, of Pasqua, is running the McDonald blacksmith shop while the proprietor is at the Lake.

Among those registered this week at the dining hall were J. F. Sinton, Columbus, O.; R. A. Wyllie and W. S. Crona, Hamilton; M. C. Thomson, Queensland, N.S.W.; P. S. Powers, Enderlin, N. D.; P. F. Siz, Regina; Chas. McCready, Parkburg.

There are indications of a wheat blockade in Manitoba. The crop is yielding much larger returns than were anticipated, and the railway company which has been working short-handed all summer is scarcely prepared for the rush that is now on.

The following party left for "Camp McCoy," Buffalo Lake, on Wednesday where they expect to remain one week: Mr. and Mrs. H. Neeland, Misses Mary and Ella Winn, Florence Powell, Effie Cline, Orlo Colpitts, and Messrs. J. A. McDonald, R. W. Timmons and R. L. Slater.

Mr. Alex. Davidson has gone to Vancouver with another car of hogs. About 70 of the lot were purchased in Regina, the balance being loaded here. As the local market for pigs is rather limited Mr. Davidson's enterprise deserves success, the prices paid by him being satisfactory.

Hurray for the C. P. R. employees' excursion trip picnic today. The programme of sports is an interesting one, including as it does a baseball tournament, bicycle races, Indian pony races, open foot races and jumping all distances and kinds, fat men's race, engineers', firemen's, trainmen's, and sectionmen's races, tug of war, etc.

Rather a comical looking outfit passed through town Wednesday. The wheels of the rig had been patched on the prairie and the old-fashioned showmen what the genius of man may be subjected to in a breakdown beyond the line of civilization. The party hailed from Lethbridge, were bound for Salt Lake, Marie, U.S., and beyond the break mentioned had enjoyed rather a pleasant trip.

A Bright Eye

is a sign of good health and if the stomach is not in the best of condition the eyes will show it. Bright Eyes will make the stomach right and keep the eyes bright and clear.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases, relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Ontario Patrons.

The Patron members elect of the Ontario Legislature met in Toronto last week, elected a leader and framed a code of procedure to be adhered to in the House. They pledged themselves to vote solidly together on all questions of which the Patrons' platform takes cognizance.

Ordination.

An interesting ordination ceremony took place in the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening. The candidate for the ministry was A. T. Ledingham, who has been appointed to the pastorate of Moose Jaw for the ensuing half year. Rev. J. A. Carmichael, of Regina, preached a powerful sermon, and Rev. M. McKelvie, of Lumsden, addressed the congregation. So many attended the service that all could not gain admittance. Rev. Mr. Ledingham closed the meeting with prayer.

Our Cattle Can't Be Beat!

Hugh Conn, Warden of Carleton county, Ont., lately returned to Ashton from a visit to Moose Jaw and other western points, whither he came to purchase cattle and beef for the lumbermen of the Ottawa valley. Questioned by an Ottawa Journal reporter as to the comparative value of western and Ontario cattle, Mr. Conn stated that cattle in the west were larger in general and also fatter and better suited to the requirements of the lumber trade for which he was catering. He had purchased largely and part of his purchases would go down in the form of a train load early in October.

Laurier's Reception.

James Sutherland, M. P., who has made the arrangement for Mr. Laurier's tour, writes that it is Mr. Laurier's desire that as little expense as possible be incurred by the people on the occasion of his visit to Moose Jaw.

A committee was appointed to secure a suitable place for holding a public meeting, and the committee had in view the skating rink as being the only building in town that would be roomy enough.

Yesterday morning the rink was inspected and was declared "uninhabitable." If the weather is fine an open air meeting will be held; otherwise the hall will have to suffice. The meeting will commence at 1 o'clock sharp. The party goes east on the 4:30 train.

Will Bear Copying.

The settlers in the neighborhood of Saskatoon have set an example worthy of being followed by other places, especially those along the main line of the railway where they rely upon the Government to do everything for them. The settlers in a township in the north wanted some protection from prairie fires and resolved to have it. To this end they proclaimed a holiday and organized a picnic; the wives and daughters prepared the feast; the men turned out with their ploughs, and before the sun had set had planted an effective fireguard on the road all round their township. Next day every man put a guard around his own place and they slept in peace. In putting no hay they ploughed three furrows around the site of the stacks and burn between them, and also burn the space enclosed by the furrows, so that there is nothing to carry fire to the hay. This is a simple and effective plan, and one that becomes easier as the township becomes settled up.—Battleford Herald.

The Possibilities of Irrigation.

The Toronto Globe in an article on irrigation, copies the interview lately published by the Free Press, with Mr. Hyson, superintendent of gardens for the C. P. R., regarding the irrigation experiment tried this season at Moose Jaw. Mr. Hyson made the statement that trees in the irrigated patch had attained a growth of three feet more than trees alongside which were left with only nature's watering. The Globe depicts the three feet and assumes that three inches was what Mr. Hyson intended to say.

THE TIMES cannot vouch for the exact three feet, but a casual glance over the C. P. R. garden proved that Mr. Hyson gave an approximately correct estimate when he named three feet as the advantage of growth. The results of the experiment in irrigation were little short of marvellous. If we gauge the measurement of single calligines now growing in the garden The Globe would think we were giving the measurement of The Chronicle's editors.

In Conference.

At the Methodist general conference, sitting at London, Ont., Rev. J. Elliot, B. A., aroused a considerable manifestation by giving notice of motion seconded by Judge Dean, a resolution dealing with the "pernicious use of tobacco" and ending up by urging that the habit should render any man ineligible for any office in the Methodist church.

An uproar followed and Dr. Carman remarked: "That's a fiery subject. It lights up too quickly."

Several members showed a disposition to debate the matter on the spot until Mr. Elliot poured oil on the troubled water by adding to the motion: "Nevertheless this legislation shall not affect those who are already official members of the church."

An interesting motion of Dr. Parlor's endeavoring to place the minimum salary of a married clergyman, "Make it black," said the doctor.

"Oh, fill in the blank," said a delegate. "Well, it's very often a blank any now," added the doctor, and many of the delegates smiled grimly.

The motion further suggested \$750 as the minimum salary, payable once a month, same to be a first lien upon the circuit funds.

We Are Not In It.

The umbrella days have come. The saddest of the year. In every house and every home There's bickering, I fear; And this is where the trouble's found, There ain't enough to go around!

The umbrella thief is found, The slickest of the year: You've met the party, I'll be bound, And wiped away a tear. He will not need an umbrella In that fair land—where all is well.

The umbrella girl hath come, Her shelter spread on high; And with a sweet, "Excuse me, please," She pinches out your eye. Oh! in life's sad and rainy whirl! Evade the umbrella girl.

The umbrella days have come, The happiest of the year: For I have got a chance to peep— My shelter o'er my dear. And thus half hid, we take a walk, And bless the blessed rain and talk! —THE KID.

A Big Bag

The fall it has come so we are in luck, The great they have come and so have the truck. And to-morrow we shoot if blue is the sky, And we'll make a big bag or we'll know why. The guns they are clean and the cartridges ready. Our hopes they are high and our nerves they are steady. And we pity the birds that to-morrow must die. For we'll make a good bag or we'll know why.

We then go to bed but awaken at dawn, We step out to hunt and we step out to yawn. But we jump out of bed without giving a sigh. For we'll make a big bag or we'll know why. When dressed, why then we have breakfast you know. And then to Buffalo Lake we do go. They say it is lovely and bright is the sky, So we'll make a big bag or we'll know why.

We get to the lake and we shoot 'till 'tis dark, But we have shot nothing, not even a lark. If our bag it is low or our ardour is high, For we'll make a big bag or we'll know why. The day it is over the shooting is done, And the number of slain it does not exceed one. And that a poor deal, Oh! well, may we sigh, We did not make a bag but of course we know why.

The game it was wild and the day it was hot, The guns they were crooked and not worth a jot. The dogs would not work, but 'round us did lie, So we made not a bag and of course this is why.

The powder was useless and so was the shot, So sporting like that was nothing but a lot. But we had lots of whisky, oh! jolly good eye, If we got not a bag we have you'll guess why. —HAL.

Who shot the good dog "Nip?"

Mr. A. McKoon of Pioneer is suffering from the effects of a fractured collar bone.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Sperm Liniment completely removed a carbuncle from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of boils, sores or calloused hocks, blood sprains, splints, curbs, excoriations, and sprains. GEORGE ROBB, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by W. W. Bole.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 or 2 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. The cure is sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

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HOUSE TO LET

House on High street to let. A. T. W. ROBINSON.

HOUSE TO LET

House to let on Fairford street, property of Mrs. Latham. Apply to Wm. Latham, Moose Jaw.

BULL FOR SERVICE

First thoroughbred Durham bull, 1635 (Dominion Short Horn Book) For \$200. FRED W. BURGESS.

MORTGAGE SALE

TOWN PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of the Power contained in the Territories Real Estate Act and a certain Mortgage which will be sold at a time of sale there will be held by Public Auction by OSWALD & SONS, Auctioneers, at the

Ottawa House, River Street

in the town of Moose Jaw, in the Northwest Territories on

Saturday, 29th day of September

A. D. 1894, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon: Lot number Thirty-six (36) in the number one Hundred and Twenty three map of the Town of Moose Jaw in the Northwest Territories of Canada. There is situated on the said lot a frame house of 10 stories. The property will be sold in lots of one acre each. Twenty per cent. cash must be paid at the time of sale and the balance in accordance with the conditions, which will be made known at the time of sale. For further particulars and map of said map apply to

WAL GRAYSON, Auctioneers, Agents.

Dated at Moose Jaw, 14th September, 1894.

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Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair. Flannels, from 25c to \$1 a yard. Flannels, from 25c to \$1 a yard. Flannels, from 25c to \$1 a yard. Flannels, from 25c to \$1 a yard.

For samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.